

**Amendments to the Specification**

I. Please replace paragraph [0006] beginning at page 2, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--[0006] The first resin portion **24** is obtained by filling the cup reflector **23** with a resin material and curing it after the LED chip **21** has been mounted onto the bottom of the cup reflector **23** and then has had its cathode and anode electrodes electrically connected to the leads **22a** and **22b** by way of wires. A phosphor **26** is dispersed in the first resin portion **24** so as to be excited with the light **A** that has been emitted from the LED chip **21**. The excited phosphor **26** produces fluorescence (which will be referred to herein as "light **B**") that has a longer wavelength than the light **A**. This LED lamp **20** is designed such that if the light **A** radiated from the LED chip **21** is for example, red, then the light **B** emitted from the phosphor **26** is yellow. A portion of the light **A** is transmitted through the first resin portion **24** including the phosphor **26**. As a result, light **C** as a mixture of the light **A** and light **B** is used as illumination light. The light **A** may also, for example, exhibit a narrow-band spectral distribution with a peak wavelength of about 470 nm, while the light **B** may exhibit a broad-band spectral distribution with a peak -- wavelength of about 570 nm, for example.

II. Please replace paragraph [0056] beginning at page 11, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--[0056] As can be seen from the results shown in FIG. 3, if the spectral transmittance in a particular wavelength subrange to be arbitrarily selected from the wavelength range of 550 nm to 605 nm is decreased from the intentionally non-decreased spectral transmittance in a reference wavelength subrange (e.g., a spectral transmittance at a wavelength of 510 nm), then the average color rendering index Ra of the LED lamp increases. In particular, the average color rendering index Ra can be increased effectively by decreasing the spectral transmittance in the wavelength subrange of 575 nm to 590 nm. The spectral transmittance may be controlled in this manner by using a filtering member with appropriate transmittance characteristic. Japanese Laid-Open Publication No. 5-290818 discloses a technique of absorbing yellow light (with a wavelength of 570 nm to 590 nm) by adding neodymium oxide to the inside space of a glass tubular light bulb for use as an inner light for a refrigerator, for example. However, According to this

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technique[[],] has the disadvantage that items stored in a refrigerator can look brighter in colors but will have a decreased average color rendering index Ra.--

**Amendments to the Claims**

The following listing of the claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of the claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims**

1. (Currently amended)      An LED lamp comprising:  
    at least one LED chip, the emission of which has a peak wavelength in the range of 400 nm to 490 nm; and  
    a wavelength converting portion including a phosphor for transforming the emission of the LED chip into light having a longer wavelength than that of the emission,  
    wherein the LED lamp further includes filtering means, which is designed such that the spectral transmittance thereof becomes lower in at least a portion of the wavelength range of 550 nm to 605 nm than in the remaining visible radiation range.
2. (Canceled)
3. (Original)    The LED lamp of claim 1, wherein the LED chip is mounted on a substrate.
4. (Original)    The LED lamp of claim 3, wherein the LED chip is flip-chip bonded to the substrate.
5. (Original)    The LED lamp of claim 1, wherein the wavelength converting portion is made of a resin.
6. (Original)    The LED lamp of claim 5, wherein the wavelength converting portion has a cylindrical shape and covers the LED chip entirely.
7. (Original)    The LED lamp of claim 5, wherein the wavelength converting portion is further covered with another resin.

8. (Original) The LED lamp of claim 1, wherein the filtering means is arranged so as to cover the wavelength converting portion.

9. (Original) The LED lamp of claim 1, wherein the filtering means is made of a resin.

10. (Original) The LED lamp of claim 1, wherein the wavelength converting portion and the filtering means are both made of the same resin and substantially no interface is present between the wavelength converting portion and the filtering means.

11. (Original) The LED lamp of claim 5, wherein the wavelength converting portion made of the resin includes an Nd compound, and functions as the filtering means as well.

12. (Original) The LED lamp of claim 11, wherein the wavelength converting portion has a cylindrical shape and covers the LED chip entirely.

13. (Original) The LED lamp of claim 11, further comprising a reflector that has an opening surrounding the wavelength converting portion.

14. (Previously presented) The LED lamp of claim 1, wherein the filtering means is designed such that the spectral transmittance thereof becomes lower in the wavelength subrange of 575 nm to 590 nm than in the remaining visible radiation range.

15. (Original) The LED lamp of claim 14, wherein the spectral transmittance of the filtering means in the wavelength subrange of 575 nm to 590 nm is controlled to be 10% to 95% of the spectral transmittance thereof in the remaining visible radiation range.

16. (Original) The LED lamp of claim 1, wherein the spectral transmittance of the filtering means is controlled so as to increase the average color rendering index Ra of the LED lamp.

17. (Original) The LED lamp of claim 1, wherein the LED lamp has a card shape so as to be attachable to, or removable from, an illumination unit including a lighting circuit.